The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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AFTER THE SHOWER.

BY MARY WALSINGHAM.

After the shower, the sunshine beaming—
After the rain, the opening flower,
After the clouds, the blue sky gleaming—
After the storm, the breezy bowers!

After the torrent, the rain-drops pending,
Shining jewels on eave and pane,
After the flood, the shrubbery bending
Under its diamonds—after the rain!

So to passion does peace come after—
Smiles chase weeping from violet eyes;
Following frowns comes the sunshine of laughter,
Music of singing succeeding to sighs!

Thanks to the Giver of all sweet kindness—
Thanks to the Keeper of all our years—
Sorrow must cease, though it strike to blindness,
Frowns, and passion, and pain, and tears!

Every blast from the storm still bear us
Something from Heaven and something from earth,
Something that calms us, or soothes us, or cheers us—
Something of sweetness, of wonder or worth.

For like the flowers the rain has brought us,
Torn, and dripping, and panting aghast,
Doubt, and terror, and longing have taught us
How to cherish them after the blast.

After the clouds, the violet lining—
After the shower the tempest again;
After the storm, the shrubbery shining,
All in diamonds—after the rain.

SONG.

BY CHARLES KINGSLEY.

The world goes up and the world goes down,
And the sunshine follows the rain,
And yesterday's sneer and yesterday's frown
Can never come over again,
Sweet wife,
No, never come over again.

For woman is warm though man be cold,
And the night will hallow the day,
Till the heart which at even was weary and old
Can rise in the morning gay,
Sweet wife,
To its work in the morning gay.

A SONG OF LABOR.

Whom shall we call our heroes?
To whom our praises sing?
The pampered child of fortune,
The titled lord or king?
They live by others' labor,
Take all and nothing give;
The noblest types of manhood
Are they who work to live.

Chorus—Then honor to our workmen,
Our hardy sons of toil,
The heroes of the workshop,
And monarchs of the soil.

For many barren ages
Earth hid her treasures deep;
And all her giant forces
Seemed bound as in a sleep.
Then Labor's "Anvil Chorus,"
Arose on the startled air,
And lo! the earth in rapture
Laid all her riches bare.

Tis toil that over nature
Gives man his proud control,
And purifies and hallows
The temple of his soul.
It startles foul disease,
With all their ghastly train,
Puts IRON in the muscle,
And crystal in the brain.

The Grand Almighty Builder,
Who fashioned out the earth,
Hath stamped his seal of honor
On Labor from her birth.
In every angel flower,
That blossoms from the sod,
Behold the master touches—
THE HANDIWORK OF GOD.

The Sun.

We used to proclaim in school that the sun was ninety-five millions of miles from the earth; but the researches of astronomers, aided by improved instruments and methods of observation, throw considerable doubt on this belief. The German astronomer Hansen, taking a peculiarity in the moon's motion as a guide, makes the distance 91,700,000 miles. Stone, of the Greenwich Observatory, by using other instruments to measure the same peculiarity, makes it 92,400,000 miles. Winnecke and Stone, by observation upon Mars, obtained respectively 91,300,000 and 91,500,000 miles. Estimates founded on a comparison of the velocity of light, as determined by the experiment of Fizeau and Foucalt, give 91,500,000 miles. Leverrier's method, founded on the peculiarity of the earth's motion, give 91,600,000 miles. The new estimate of Mr. Newcombe, founded on observations of Mars in 1862, gives 92,400,000 miles. The mean of these results is 91,771,000 miles.

A RHINOCEROS ADVENTURE.

There are four varieties of the rhinoceros found in Southern Africa, known among the people by the names of the borele, or black rhinoceros, the keitloa, or two-horned rhinoceros, the muchocho, or common rhinoceros, and the kobaoba, or long-horned white rhinoceros.

Both of the black species are exceedingly fierce and dangerous. They have a way of dashing straight at any object which may attract their attention, whether it has harmed them or not, that frequently upsets the hunter's calculations, and frequently the hunter himself, before he suspects any such intention. Many a daring hunter has lost his life by this peculiarly sudden charge of the black rhinoceros. They never become very fat, and their flesh is tough and little esteemed by the natives.

Some years since a party of English hunters went northward from Cape Town, for the purpose of engaging in a rhinoceros hunt. Central and Southern Africa, as is well known, is the paradise of hunters, abounding with lions, giraffes, leopards, rhinoceroses, and all manner of royal game. There is no danger of a hunter being deprived of the sight of the most formidable and dangerous members of the animal kingdom. The probability is altogether the other way.

The members of the party in question, as a general rule, hunted together for the sake of better security, and for mutual protection. But one of their number, a Mr. Daymond, declared that that was a childish way of doing business.

"We want the incentive of danger," said he. "A danger that sends the blood tingling through the veins, and compels a man to do something worthy of the name of man."

"But you may get just too much of it," replied one of his friends, who was endeavoring to dissuade him from what he considered a suicidal purpose.

"The possibility of that is just what gives zest to the whole thing," was the reply of the obdurate hunter, as he galloped away on his fleet animal. Waving a goodbye to them, he called back in a *nonchalant* voice:

"If I ain't back to camp by sunset you needn't expect to see me again. Let my epitaph be "Died of rhinoceros."

Mr. Daymond was scarcely out of sight of the camp when he reached the banks of a small stream, along which he began leisurely making his way. After going half a mile or so, he came in sight of a bull of the borele or black rhinoceros, standing so stationary and motionless that it looked as if it were waiting expressly for the coming of the hunter.

The latter dismounted and tied his horse to a strong bush, and then stealthily approached the beast until within twenty yards without being discovered. This was done by the common method of interposing a large bush between his person and that of the game which he was seeking. But upon reaching it he made a slight noise which attracted the attention of the monster, and in his usual fashion, he charged straight toward it. The hunter knowing that a first shot was comparatively harmless, sprang to his feet and ran behind the bush. The now thoroughly maddened rhinoceros plunged after him, bellowing loudly, and the race became very lively for a few moments; but it was like a Great Eastern chasing a dolphin.

The superior activity of Daymond made it an easy matter for him to keep out of the way, and *dodging hither* and thither for a short time, the brute got wind of him, and turned about and ran as if a regiment of cavalry had charged upon him. The hunter sent a bullet after him, which produced little or no harm, for, with a flirt of his pig-like tail, he speedily vanished in the bushes along the river.

This trifling adventure increased the desire of our friend for another brush with the rhinoceroses which abounded in the vicinity, and he determined not to return to camp, until in a figurative sense, he had "bagged" one of them.

Remounting his horse, he dashed off down the stream for some distance, when he deviated toward a range of hills which rose on his right, and which course soon led him into a forest, where he started an eland, which is a species of antelope, the largest of its kind found in Africa, and indeed, in the world. He was so fleshy that after running a short distance he became covered with foam, and fell an easy prey to the hunter's marksmanship.

He had scarcely finished this game when he beheld two rhinoceroses trotting leisurely in front of him. His horse showed so much fear that it was only by a sharp application of the spur that he could be induced to continue the chase.

One of the brutes fell somewhat behind the other, and riding up, he gave him a bad wound in the shoulder. This so infuriated the brute that he wheeled about and made a charge so suddenly that the hunter came very near being unhorsed in his attempts to avoid him; but he soon succeeded in reloading his piece, when he planted the next bullet so near his heart, that he reeled, rolled over to the ground and died with a shrill, screaming sound, which invariably distinguishes the death agony of the rhinoceros. The other made good his escape.

The hunter rode through a grove of lofty and wide-spreading mimosas, which were bent and trampled by a troop of elephants who had been there a long time before. In the distance could be seen a group of this kingly game; but as Mr. Daymond was hunting rhinoceroses, he did nothing more than halt a few moments and gaze wonderingly at them.

Game was visible on every side, in such tempting numbers as would have driven an amateur hunter half crazy, had he not some strong object to lead him forward.

Some of the audaciou[illegible] be tempting him to [illegible] ly refrained from dis[illegible]

It was not until he[illegible] that he caught sight [illegible] old bull borele, or bl[illegible] had the appearance [illegible] would permit no tri[illegible] The stumpy worn, a[illegible] showed that he was [illegible] and such specimens [illegible] and extremely dan[illegible] wounded or pursue[illegible] pertinacity.

But our hero had [illegible] nied his pleasure. Th[illegible] advanced, and he cond[illegible] this fellow, and then re[illegible] He looked at the sun, [illegible] well down in the heave[illegible] that he had just about [illegible] the indulgence he so co[illegible]

The borele had not o[illegible] and soon after walked [illegible] and finally halted b[illegible] began eating the w[illegible] constitute the favor[illegible] eros.

Daymond appro[illegible] deemed prudent, to[illegible] from the saddle. [illegible] behind the should[illegible] into the most [illegible] plunging straight [illegible] yards, and blowing [illegible] then paused and lo[illegible] still failed to comp[illegible] flight. The hun[illegible] ling freely from t[illegible] seemed to feel no[illegible] except the terrib[illegible]

Pausing a mo[illegible] him with that wi[illegible] culiar to their spe[illegible] stances, he wheeled ab[illegible] rection, directly from the [illegible] ing at a speed which the [illegible] difficult to equal, although [illegible] noted for his fleetness, and [illegible] ment of the danger as an inc[illegible]

Gradually however the dist[illegible] the pursuer and pursued lessened, and upon coming up, the latter show[illegible] the blood flowing freely from his wou[illegible] and he was unquestionably suffering s[illegible] The pursuit led through an im[illegible] herd of blue wildebeests, springbok[illegible] and zebras, that stared at them in as much amazement as if they were an express train thundering through the cou[illegible]

When Mr. Daymond judged that the intervening distance had decreased enough, he fired again; but the unsteadiness of his horse caused him to miss altogether. Still he continued riding by his side, in the hope that a favorable chance would soon come.

The animal kept forward, the blood still streaming from his wound, until all at once he fell flat upon his side to the ground. Feeling confident that he was dying, he hastened to him, but the rhinoceros almost immediately regained his feet, and continued his flight as before.

Becoming somewhat impatient, the hunter determined to end the sport, as he began to fear that he was being drawn too far away from the camp. Accordingly he dashed ahead and interposed his horse directly across his path. This brought matters to a crisis more speedily than Daymond imagined. The hideous brute made a plunge straight at him, and his terrified horse wheeled so abruptly that he was thrown violently to the ground.

He disappeared so sud[illegible] at the infuriated rhinoceros [illegible] he had gone; he q[illegible] made for him, step[illegible] hunter ere he cou[illegible] but by a wonderfu[illegible] harm.

So sudden was th[illegible] that the agile horse[illegible] his haunches ere h[illegible] the way. Had the [illegible] possessed its usual sh[illegible] er have killed or dr[illegible] animal. As it was, [illegible] such as would have [illegible] of a whip, except a [illegible] he could repeat it, th[illegible] his reach.

By this time the hu[illegible] ed his feet, and darting [illegible] loaded his piece. As [illegible] his second charge, he e[illegible] and taking a careful aim [illegible] let directly into his hea[illegible] dropped, and with that s[illegible] noise to which we have [illegible] parted forever from his tr[illegible]

The hunter had had a[illegible] wanted, and he now turne[illegible] toward recovering his ho[illegible] matter of considerable di[illegible] so frightened that he pa[illegible] the voice of his master. [illegible] he came up with him, [illegible] turned his head toward [illegible]

He ran no little dange[illegible] at night before he reache[illegible] as may well be suppose[illegible] recital of his day's adve[illegible] those who listened to th[illegible]

Artificial Flow[illegible]

[From Paris Cor. Wa[illegible]

A pretty business is t[illegible] flower making. I have [illegible] this afternoon the operatio[illegible] of five hundred French [illegible] fingers seem to move as [illegible] shuttle through the weav[illegible] beauty of many of these gi[illegible] be described in any ordinary terms. Whose business is to imitate and wonderful is their success—the glories of nature. In one department the flowers were being made out of feathers and insects, I repeat the word "insects"—and the effect of the completed work was truly magical. Diamonds, too, are largely used in the manufacture of artificial flowers, and infinite is the skill lavished on them. Art, working with this rich material can advance no farther in the pathway to perfection. Even an angel's beauty would be heightened by a tiara of these diamond flowers. Pardon me if I have set the souls of all your fair readers on fire. Heaven bless them! I have referred to these articles to give you some statistics I have obtained on the subject. France yearly "consumes"—that is the word—artificial flowers of the value of $3,000,000. America is the best consumer of France in other articles, taking in the same time $1,000,000 whilst $800,000 finds a market in Prussia, and $600,000 worth is sent to England. Germany is a customer to the extent of $400,000 and Italy for somewhat less. No less than thirty thousand French artists are employed in flower-work, their wages being paid by two thousand professional entrepreneurs. The females receive from two to four frances per day, the man from two frances fifty centimes to five frances per day. Your readers must not imagine that in setting forth this statement the writer is in error, or that your printers have made a mistake. It has struck me as not a little curious that there should be such disparity in the wages, all the processes being so eminently suited to female hands. And then only think of the superiority of female tastes! I cannot explain the phenomenon; the fact itself is unquestionable.

HEAD QRS SECOND MILITARY DIS'T,
CHARLESTON, S. C., April 8, 1868.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 83.

[*Extract.*]

I. A Provost Court is hereby constituted at Raleigh, North Carolina, for the Counties of Warren, Franklin, Wake, Johnston, Harnett, Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond, Moore, Chatham, Orange, Granville, Caswell, Alamance, Person, Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, Montgomery, Anson, Union, Stanly, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Iredell, Rowan, Davie, Davidson, Surry, Stokes, Forsyth, and Yadkin, North Carolina, with jurisdiction, as restricted by paragraph II. of General Orders, No. 18, current series, from these Headquarters, of all civil cases arising within the limits of that Post, in which the amount in controversy does not exceed three hundred (300) dollars; and of all offences cognizable under the Articles of War, which may be referred to it by the Commanding General, except murder, manslaughter, assault with intent to kill, violation of the laws against duelling, perjury, rape and arson. Sentences and judgments of the Court will be subject to the approval of the Commanding General.

The court will ordinarily sit and be always open at Raleigh, North Carolina; but will, when needful, repair to and temporarily sit at other points within said Counties, as the interests of justice may require.

The procedure of the court will be assimilated to that of magistrates under the laws of the State, and will conform to the regulations prescribed for like courts in General Orders.

The proceedings of the court will be forwarded through the Post Commander for review and final decision.

John T. Deweese, Esq., is hereby appointed sole Judge of said court, and his compensation as such fixed at one hundred (100) dollars per month.

The court may employ a clerk at a compensation not exceeding three (3) dollars a day, who shall keep the records of its proceedings. The fund accruing from fines and costs will be appropriated to defray the expenses of the court.

Simple rules and forms of procedure and the fees and charges prescribed by the court, will be published by the court for general information.

The sheriffs of the said Counties of Warren, Franklin, Wake Johnston, Harnett, Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond, Moore, Chatham, Orange, Granville, Caswell, Alamance, Person, Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, Montgomery, Anson, Union, Stanley, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Iredell, Rowan, Davie, Davidson, Surry, Stokes, Forsyth and Yadkin, their deputies and all constables therein, are required to execute the orders and decrees of the court.

At the end of each month, a return of the cases tried, and of all receipts and expenditure, with vouchers, will be made by the court of the post Commander, and by him forwarded to these Headquarters.

* * * * * * * * *

By Command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. ED. R. S. CANBY:

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp, A. A. A. G.

What Makes Young Men Drunkards.

Go with us to the public houses, where a number of young men are assembled.—All is life and gayety. A few among them may be young and timid. They approach the counter, and wine, rum and brandy are called for. One or two stand back, and say no, gentlemen, we don't drink; please excuse us. Immediately the rest turn and begin to taunt their friends who refuse to drink, saying they are afraid of getting "tight;" of the "old man," and some whisper audibly, "Well they are afraid they will have to spend a dime!" Here you see two very sensitive nerves are touched—Courage and Cleverness. Their bosoms swell with pride; rather than bear these flings of companions, they stand up to the counter and join in the revelry.—The ice is now broken, the great act of the drama performed. Others follow in natural order, until the individual who refused to drink at first, reels along the public street without shame.

This is the manner in which thousands of our promising young men are led away by false ambition, and thousands more will follow in their path, unless they learn the meaning of courage.

We have in our mind a number of noble hearted, good meaning men, who do not possess strength enough to face opposition. Rather than be called mean they will follow up these habits of drinking until the appetite become uncontrollable.

We advise you, young men, when you are in company, and solicited to drink intoxicating liquors, to say frankly and decidedly that you do not indulge in such things, and you command their respect, and they will be forced to admit that your courage is sufficient to bear all their taunts and not yield the right. Those who stem the tide always meet opposition; but never despair—press onward.—Our only hope of rescuing the race from this brutal, slavish passion rests with the young. Will you, young friends, have courage, true, high and God like courage to face this growing evil and banish it from our land?—*Ral. Register.*

Ten Follies.

To think that the more a man eats the fatter and stronger he will become.

To believe that the more hours children study at school the faster they learn.

To conclude that if exercise is good for the health, the more violent and exhausting it is, the more good is done.

To imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained.

To act on the presumptiom that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in.

To argue that whatever remedy causes one to feel immediately better is "good for" the system, without regard to more ulterior effects.

To commit an act which is felt in itself to be prejudicial, hoping that somehow or other it may be done in your case with impunity.

To advise others to take a remedy which you have not tried yourself without making special inquiry whether all the conditions are alike.

To eat with an appetite, or continue to eat after it has been satisfied, merely to gratify the taste.

To eat a hearty supper for the pleasure experienced during the brief time it is passing down the throat, at the expense of a night of disturbed sleep, and a dreadful weary waking in the morning.

A Gentle Whisper.

Husbands think of the good qualities of your beloved, not of her bad ones; think only, and more and more, her kindness, affectionateness to things heavenly and divine.

Suppose you had a slattern for a wife, a sliphod hussy, a gossip, a real termagant whose tongue was not merely a trip hammer, but as the forked lightning, so that even the housetop would be a thankful retreat from her unmitigated fury! Suppose all this, and still more, and then say, has not God dealt very kindly, graciously, mercifully, in giving you such a wife?—God has dealt infinitely better than your deserts.

"But she is not all I could wish!"

Marvelous! Wonderful! And are you all she could wish? Turn the wallet. Suppose you cast an eye within and without, view your own ugliness and blackness! How many things does your beloved wife see in you that she has reason to despise—mean, selfish, miserly, groveling?—Are you all that she could wish?

Turn from it. Love covered a multitude of blemishes—let the heart be filled with love, and the little faults which now appear mountains will be swallowed up or become as molehills. A husband who is always complaining and growling, and snapping and snarling, is enough to crush a heart of steel, to sour the mind of an angel. The female heart is tender, soothing, sympathizing, lovely. Husbands, speak kindly to your beloved.

Speak kindly to her. Little dost thou know
What utter wretchedness, what hopeless woe;
Hung on those bitter words; that stern reply,
The cold demeanor and reproving eye,
The death steel pierces not with keener dart
Than unkind words in woman's trusting heart.

Amusement and Exercise for the Old.

Social stimulus is always a great quickener; but if nature desires to recreate itself in genuine freedom, it must be in the society of its equals. If you could bring a dozen very old people together to play and be merry, and could make them cordially believe in this as right and proper, as eminently to be desired, and as the only wholesome tonic for dignified and respectable men and women of threescore years and ten, you would inaugurate a new era. Christmas plays, with all the young folks present, can never have a tithe of the relish which these old people's carnivals, freely dedicated to health and merriment, might easily command. A whittling club for the dear old Yankee octogenarians would be no bad idea.

They could hardly play at cricket or base ball; but it would do my soul good to see an old people's gymnasium established—nobody admitted under seventy-five. I can see how quickened pride would straighten crooked backs, how good fellowship would lubricate dry joints, and how jovial laughter would fatten thin ribs. Generous emulation would make the old people swing on their parallel bars, climb dizzying ladders, dance Virginia reels, and almost stand on their heads and turn somersaults, as they used to seventy years ago. In these days when "music is looking up," the gymnast should certainly look to the aches and rheumatisms of the suffering grandparents. He can do them more good than all the doctors, if he will but prescribe wisely and in moderation. His cures would be little short of miraculous; but before some dear old conservatives of our acquaintance follow his advice, I suppose we shall all be in millenium. Exercise is all very well for growing boys and sturdy men, but it is absolutely indispensable to the health and happiness of all old people and invalids. Graduate it with the nicest skill and discretion; but, in the name of humanity, do insist that every old person shall keep the free use of his muscles, and be able to war successfully against gout and palsy.

"Don't know about it! I am getting to be very stiff already," says a stout gentleman of fifty.

To be sure you are, my dear sir; but if you will wear soft flannel next your heart, and fall in love anew with vigorous measures, I warrant you a renewed youth, to return with all the suppleness of five-and-twenty. Exercise will exorcise stiffness, and leave you a serviceable backbone still, morally and physically. You are aging already; but many a circus-rider at your years, despite his reckless dissipation, can rival M. Blondin in agility; and many an Indian bravo, ten years your senior, can run ten miles without resting. No wonder, he has been practising for three-score years. Western hunters and English squires enjoy the chase at seventy. Lord Brougham at eighty-three delighted in a horseback ride of a dozen miles before breakfast. His mind too, which of course sympathized, was as young as his body; he was as active in the great British ship of State as the youngest man of them all.

If we lay down our weapons we shall forget how to use them. Run, my dear sir, run, jump, ride, skate, and be active. If you will keep yourself in practice you can do the same thing at seventy. The young gymnast is gaining new power daily, the aged one should cling to what he already has as pertinaciously as he clings to life. Exercise is as indispensable to him as food, if he would retain his vigor and elasticity but little impaired. They will gradually forsake him beyond question, slipping away with the slow sands of life; but let them depart together. This is no calamity; the hour-glass is only turned afresh in the other world. It is the living death of mere oblivion, "*sans* everything" which is fearful.—*Atlantic Monthly for April.*

The End of Four Great Men.

The four great personages who occupy the most conspicuous [illegible] Cæsar, and Bonaparte.

Alexander, after having climbed the dizzy heights of his ambition, and with his temples bound with chaplets dipped in the blood of countless millions, looked down upon a conquered world, and wept that there was not another world for him to conquer—set a city on fire, and died in a scene of debauch.

Hannibal, after having, to the astonishment and consternation of Rome passed the Alps, and having put to flight the armies of the mistress of the world, and slipped "three bushels of gold rings from the fingers of the slaughtered knights," and made her foundations quake, fled from his country, being hated by those who once exultingly unite his name to that of their god, and called him [illegible] Baal, died at last in a foreign country, by poison administered with his own hand, unlamented and unwept.

Cæsar, after having conquered eight hundred cities and dyeing his garments in the blood of one million of his foes, after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth, was miserably assassinated by those he considered his dearest friends; and in that very place the attainment of which had been his greatest ambition.

Bonaparte, whose mandates kings and popes obeyed, after having filled the earth with the terror of his name—and after having deluged Europe with tears and blood, and clothed the world in sackcloth—closed his days in lonely banishment, almost literally exiled from the world, yet where he could sometimes see his country's banner, waving over the deep, but which did not and could not bring him aid.

Thus these four men, who seem to stand the representatives of all those whom the world calls great—these four men, who each in turn made the earth tremble to its very centre by their simple tread, severally died—one by intoxication, or, as was supposed, by poison mingled in his wine—one a suicide, one murdered by his friends, and one a lonely exile. "How are the mighty fallen!"

At a meeting of the Wine-Grower's Association of Ohio, lately held, the President stated that the business of wine-growing is progressing in this country. He thought no better wines were ever made than those presented here to-day. A few years ago, we had but a single wine-grape (the Catawba;) but that has become diseased, and it is supplanted by several other varieties. He complimented the wine-growers of Missouri for their foresight in planting new varieties. The Concord produces a thousand gallons per acre. They have tested a new variety (the Cunningham,) that produced the best wine in the world. The Chair produced the fact, that Ohio wines were quoted in Berlin; showing that the tables are turned, and America is sending wines to Europe.—*Southern Farmer and Planter.*

Just Received,

MORAVIAN HYMN BOOKS, fine quality.
MORAVIAN TUNE BOOKS,
At BLUM'S

☞ We invite the attention of the public to our stock of Blank Books and Paper.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1868.

The Election.

Full returns from the State have not yet been received, although enough is known to justify the statement that the Constitution has been ratified by from 15,000 to 20,000 majority, at least. The Republican ticket generally, has also succeeded. We give the returns, as far as received, and probably, next week, will be enabled to publish the result in full.

The official vote in Stokes and Forsyth will be found in another column.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—We congratulate the citizens of this District upon the election of I. G. LASH, Esq., to Congress. We know Mr. Lash well, and a better selection could not have been made. Great efforts were made to defeat him, but his competitor, although all right once, happens to be on the wrong side of politics now,—so the people of this District decided.

The Old North State says: "Mr. Boyden has been elected to Congress from this (Rowan) District by about 1000 majority. This insures us two able representatives from this State, Mr. Boyden, of this District, and Mr Lash, elected on the Republican ticket in the 5th District.

Members of Congress.

The following members of Congress have been elected from this State:

1st District, John R. French, Rep., of Chowan County.

2nd District, David Heaton, Rep., of Craven County.

3d District, Oliver H. Dockery, Rep., of Richmond County.

4th District, John T. Deweese, Rep., of Wake County.

5th District, Israel G. Lash, Rep., of Forsyth County.

6th District, Nathaniel Boyden, so-called Conservative, elected mainly by Rebel votes, of Rowan County.

7th District, A. H. Jones, Rep., of Buncombe County.—*Standard.*

The Legislature.

Further returns render it certain that the Republicans have carried the Legislature of this State by more than THIRTY on joint ballot.

This renders certain the prompt ratification of the Howard amendment, and the election of two loyal Senators.—*Standard.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Majority for the Constitution in South Carolina, 36,708.*

THE LAND WE LOVE.—The April number of this magazine has been received. It is fully up to its predecessors.

THE LOVER'S DICTIONARY.—*A Poetical Treasury of Lover's Thoughts, Fancies, Addresses and Dilemmas, Indexed with nearly ten thousand references as a Dictionary of Compliments and Guide to the study of the Tender Science.—Harper & Brother's, N. Y.*

In making selections for this volume the whole range of British Poetry has been laid under contribution, as well as that of other European tongues. American Poetry has been carefully scanned and copious extracts will be found on its pages.

For sale at the Book Store. Price $3 50.

MR. STEPHENS' NEW BOOK.—"The war between the States, its causes, character, conduct and result," is shortly to be published. Agents wanted.

See advertisement.

DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA.—This publication improves with every number. It contains double the amount of reading matter which it did at first, and has a succession of the brilliant colored pictures and toy novelties which have done so much to establish its reputation. It is a bright, clear and instructive little Monthly. We recommend it to all who wish to supply their families with a good juvenile periodical. Subscription price, $1,50, with a premium knife or microscope, etc. Publication office, 473 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Mr. Dickens, who has been in this country some months, entertaining the elite of the principal northern cities with his readings, sailed for his native country, England, a few days since.

☞ The *Daily Standard* has been discontinued; the tri-weekly will be continued as heretofore. Those who have paid in advance according to the terms of the Daily, will be duly credited on the Tri-Weekly.

THE WATCHMAN.—We have received several numbers of a new well-conducted newspaper, from Hope, Indiana. Its columns also present an array of advertisements, showing that the people in that country know the value of printer's ink.

THE WEEKLY COURIER.—E. H. Briton & Son have associated themselves in Charlotte, and jointly publish the *Weekly Courier.*

Official Vote of Forsyth.

For Constitution,	1177
Against Constitution,	318
Majority for Constitution,	859

For Governor.

W. W. Holden,	1103
Thos. S. Ashe,	
D. R. Goodloe,	

For Lieutenant Governor.

Tod R. Caldwell,	1157
Edward D. Hall,	

For Judge 8th District.

D. H. Starbuck,	1166
F. E. Shober,	297

For Congress 5th District.

I. G. Lash,	1205
D. F. Caldwell,	293

For Solicitor 8th District.

A. H. Joyce,	1162
Thos. J. Wilson,	304

For Senator 34th District.

P. A. Wilson,	1185
Wm. Flynt,	281

For Representative.

J. P. Vest,	1165
Jno. H. Hester,	292

For Sheriff.

M. Masten,	1181
J. H. Waddell,	287

For Coronor.

Augusts Fogle,	1188
Tyre Carter,	294

For Treasurer.

R. F. Linville,	1169
J. G. Sides,	295

For Superior Court Clerk.

John Blackburn,	1189
Albert Morris,	289

For Register.

N. S. Cook,	1186
A. O. Pfohl,	293

For Surveyor.

Hamilton Morris,	1380

For Commissioners.

G. V. Fulp,	1163
G. H. Renigar,	1169
W. A. Harper,	1169
Aquilla Pitts,	1169
W. B. Doub,	1168
T. F. Keebln,	298
J. M. Stafford,	293
P. Barrow,	294
Chas. Teague,	287
L. C. Laugenour,	289

Vote of Stokes County.

MARTIN'S LIME KILN, STOKES CO., N. C.,
April 26th, 1868.

Mr. L. V. Blum—

Dear Sir:—Below please find result of the election in this County.

Yours, Very Respectfully,
J. J. MARTIN.

For Constitution,	761
Against "	449
	312 maj.

For Governor.

W. W. Holden,	758
Thos. S. Ashe,	447
	311 maj.

Other State officers the Supreme and Superior Court Judges the same as for and against the Constitution.

For Congress 5th District.

I. G. Lash, Rep.	763
D. F. Caldwell, Con.	447
	316 maj.

Solicitor 8th District.

A. H. Joyce, Rep.	759
Thos. J. Wilson, Con.	445
	314 maj.

Senate 34th District.

P. A. Wilson, Rep.	751
Wm. Flynt, Con.	448
	309 maj.

House of Representatives.

W. W. McCanless, Rep.	771
W. S. Wilson, Con.	425
	346 maj.

Sheriff.

W. H. Gentry, Rep.	833
William Campbell, Con.	389
	444 maj.

Superior Court Clerk.

Col. James Martin, Rep.	737
J. G. H. Mitchell, Con.	466
	271 maj.

The following County Officers elected by an average majority of about 300.

Register of Deeds.
Leander Nelson, Republican.

County Commissioners.
J. J. Martin,
Ambrose Jessup,
Walker Gann,
William Freeman,
G. W. Barr. All Republicans.

Treasurer.
Isaac Null, Republican.

Coronor.
Samuel Waggoner, Republican.

County Surveyor.
Gideon George, Republican.

Election Returns.

	Constitution	Against Con.
Craven,	3,402	1,460
Jones,	594	451
Lenoir,	1,195	845
Wayne,	1,466	1,235
Wilson,	923	891
Sampson,	1,026	1,180
Carteret,	896	916
Wake,	3,336	2,280
New Hanover,	1,333	
Perquimans,	300	
Washington	453	
Beaufort,	309	
Northampton,	1,100	
Halifax,	2,000	
Bertie,	750	
Franklin,	215	
Forsyth,	1,201	
Davidson,	800	
Wilkes,	1,445	
Catawba,	409	
Iredell,		
Caldwell,	384	
Stanly		
Mecklenburg,	1,705	
Johnston,	350	
Rowan,	1,162	
Pitt,	1,782	
Chatham,	715	
Cumberland,	1,770	
Person,	188	
Burke,	150	
Alamance,		
Bladen,	299	
Duplin,	962	1,4
Moore,	363	
Stokes,	312	
Hertford,	805	
Nash,	741	1,
Granville,	2,076	1,
Cabarrus,		
Davie,		
Harnett,		
Columbus,		
Caswell,	1,416	
Orange,		
Guilford,	500	
Brunswick,	784	
Anson,	812	
Buncombe,	175	
Yancey,		
Warren,	2,231	
Madison,	400	
Martin,	7	
Hyde,		
Greene,	207	
Robeson,	314	
Chowan,	701	
Pasquotank,	923	5
Edgecombe,	2,350	
Alleghany,	194	186
Watauga,	320	307
Mitchell,	543	120
Alexander,	367	501
Polk,	409	93
Rutherford,	1,350	457
McDowell,	670	499
Burke,	779	635
Lincoln,	647	598
Surry,	200	
Gaston,	803	603
Yadkin,	100	
Henderson,	400	
Richmond,	546	
Cleveland,	693	915
Montgomery,	722	253
Randolph,	1,000	
	56,471	34,898
	34,898	
	21,573 majority"	

The Abyssinian War.

LONDON, April 27, M.

Napier defeated King Theodorus on Good Friday. On Monday he stormed Magdala. His immediate return to the coast is expected.

Later dispatches state that Theodorus and his sons are prisoners. A great quantity of valuables were captured in Fortress Magdala. The English captives are *en route* for home.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, April 16th 1868.

SIR:—Your letter of the 26th ultimo, addressed to Jesse Wheeler, Esq., has been received.

In it you state that, in conversation, gentlemen stated to you that if he manufactured any more tobacco it would be *6th District*, as in that district he could manufacture at a tax of 10 cents per pound, while in the 5th District he would have to pay 40 cents.

In reply I have to say that, if any tobacco is manufactured in the 6th District at a lower rate of tax than that imposed by law, it is done in violation of the law and without the knowledge or consent of this office.

The lowest rate of tax imposed by the law being 15 cents per pound, it is clear that if any tobacco is manufactured at a tax of 10 cents, such transaction is not according to law; and if you know of any cases in which it is done you will please report the facts to this office.

Yours Respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, *Com'sr.*

J. L. JOHNSON, Esq., *Ass't U. S. Ass'r.*
Abbott's Creek, N. C.

A truck horse nineteen hands high and weighing about 2,000 pounds passed through Hartford a few days ago from Springfield, Massachusetts, on his way to New York.

In Michigan the majority against the constitution exceeds 38,000. The majority against prohibition is 10,000, and against biennial legislative sessions 75,00[illegible]

A year ago a man paid $1'000 for some land in Omaha. He has just sold it to a railroad company for 36,000.

Every man who plants a shade tree in Worcester, Mass., is paid a dollar by the municipality.

The year 1868 will see the Union Pacific railroad complete to Green river, on the Eastern border of Utah.

There are yet banks of snow and ice foot deep on some of the most travelled streets of Boston.

Just Received,

MORAVIAN HYMN BOOKS, fine quality.
MORAVIAN TUNE BOOKS,
At BLUM'S

FROM WASHINGTON.

Impeachment.

On the 18th inst., the defence closed the testimony, and on the 20th the arguments of counsel commenced. The proceedings of the 25th are interesting:

Judge Chase said Mr. Edmund's resolution ordering that Senators' deliberations be [illegible]arly published, was in order.

[illegible] moved an indefinite postponement. [illegible]as defeated 20 to 27.

[illegible] submitted a motion that [illegible]everal articles proceeded [illegible]he day after argument.

[illegible] made and it goes over [illegible]onday.

[illegible]roposed two additional [illegible] Judge Chase shall ask [illegible]ow do you vote," and he [illegible]ilty" or "Not Guilty."—[illegible]n conviction it shall be [illegible]residing officer to order [illegible]oval forthwith. Objection [illegible]ar, and it goes over till

[illegible]rdered the argument to [illegible]rosecution not responding commenced, and continued [illegible]body he was addressing [illegible]rguing from the constitution [illegible]itted neither bills of attainder [illegible]esponsible tribunals especially [illegible]ere laws unto themselves, [illegible]plans, in violations of the [illegible]d been ratified by Congress, [illegible]tive was good.

[illegible]roceeded to argue that the [illegible]es rested on whether the [illegible]e right to remove Mr. [illegible]en. Thomas the *ad interim*. He argued that had [illegible]nd had the tenure of [illegible] hostility to Mr. Lincoln, under its provisions [illegible]od term, could have [illegible]e Cabinet officers appointed during his first term, [illegible]n had infinitely less [illegible]e under Mr. Johnson's

[illegible]wing consulted his advisers, the Constitution, was [illegible]. It was comparatively [illegible] unconstitutionality of [illegible] who framed it, but, [illegible]tionality, he denied [illegible]ality.

[illegible]mber of precedents, [illegible]s the act of 1867 alone, [illegible] there was abundant room [illegible] and hesitation, on the part of the President, sufficient at least to induce him to [illegible] last resort, with a view of obtaining a judicial decision.

He asked whether the President was to be convicted and deposed, because he had acted on the interpretation sanctioned by his constitutional advisers, by the 37th Congress, by the Supreme Court and uniform practice of the Government.

As he proceeded, he held the floor and galleries spell bound, concluding by expressing his confidence in the final result. He characterized the President's precedent's of conviction, referred to by the Managers, as rather beacon lights of warning, than example for guidance.

In conclusion, he pronounced a glowing eulogium, upon President Johnson's life, [illegible]

WASHINGTON, April 27, M.

The impeachment element appears less confident to-day than during the last week.

In the Court, after several propositions affecting the final argument by Senators had been rejected by votes indicating that a majority desire to push the trial to a speedy conclusion, the whole subject was postponed until after the arguments finished.

Stevens proceeded with his speech for some minutes, when he broke down.

Butler read the balance of his speech.—He narrated the position of the Senators on the Tenure-Office bill at length, and said the Senators could not excuse its violation. His speech was exceedingly vin[illegible]quite strong.

[illegible]Williams succeeded, and will [illegible]morrow.

[illegible] the Senate received [illegible]ssages and adjourned.

[illegible]as introduced to admit [illegible]nnsas into the Union; [illegible] to the Reconstruction [illegible]rned.

[illegible]essage, regarding the [illegible] Atlantic, simply states [illegible]d it in accordance with [illegible]overnment.

[illegible]BACCO MARKET.

[illegible]. *Pemberton, Commission* [illegible]*erchant.*

[illegible]d no material change in [illegible]e past week. Former [illegible] sustained, and dealers [illegible] to buy, and paid better [illegible]arket became more active.

LUGS.

[illegible],	$3,00 to $5,00
[illegible],	8,00 to 10,00
[illegible] Smoking,	10,00 to 15,00
LEAF.	
[illegible]mmon,	$6,00 to $10,00
[illegible] Fillers,	10,00 to 15,00
[illegible]appers,	20,00 to 40,00
STEMS.	
[illegible]	$2,50 to $3,00
[illegible]eads,	3,00 to 4,50

[illegible]of Vesuvius continues, and [illegible]ke and fire now issue from [illegible]the base of the mountain. [illegible]ruption has continued longer [illegible]ay recorded in modern times.

[illegible]s Received.

[illegible] LATIN GRAMMAR,
[illegible] ENGLISH "
[illegible] POEMS,
[illegible] LONGFELLOW'S POEMS.
[illegible]CE HOMO,
KATHARINA, a Poem,
SPURGEON'S MORNING BY MORNING,
BOGATSKY'S GOLDEN TREASURY,
BIBLE ANTIQUITIES,
PERFUMED PAPETRIE, (Perfumed Paper.)
PRIZE PACKETS, &c., &c.
At BLUM'S.
February 20, 1868. 26-

Female Gamblers in Washington City.

The Washington *Chronicle* is responsible for the following announcement regarding one of the features of Washington society.

It may appear to be a slightly sensational statement, but it is none the less true that there are two fashionable gambling houses, both within half-a-dozen squares of the Treasury building, which are exclusively for the use of ladies. One and perhaps the best furnished and most largely frequented, is situated on Fourteenth street, while the other is in the first ward, but a few squares distant. At these places at nearly all hours of the day, may be found richly dressed ladies, connected with families whose standing is high in the community, earnestly engaged in faro, and staking their money with an *abandon* that would excite surprise. The sterner sex is rigidly excluded, and the players feel themselves secure from the intrusion of watchful fathers or angry husbands, while they at the same time place reliance on the silence of their fair companions, who we will say, are quite select and respectable, as the judgment of the crafty proprietresses enables them to percieve that the indiscriminate admission of visitors would be injurious to their interests.

It would seem that our "steam man" is no more of a novelty than anything else under the sun. The English have heard of him, and at once tell us of a machine for which an English patent was taken out in the year 1813, for a locomotive to "walk or run" on legs, "having a motion similar to that of the human extremities." The subject of the invention was registered as a "method and machinery for drawing or propelling carriages on roads or railways by means of certain levers or legs, acting alternately or conjointly upon such roads," &c. We are glad, that the head and hat of our American steam man are novelties. As for the "principle" of the steam man, we don't care anything about that. We never thought he was worth talking about.

Reuben Wright, (white,) and Minta Hairston, (colored,) who were convicted at the October term of the Superior Court of Stokes, of the murder of Silas, the husband of Minta, and appealed to the Supreme Court, where the finding was sustained, were sentenced by Judge Cilley, at the late term of the Court, to be hung on the 21st of May. The negro boys, accomplices, had their trial removed to Surry county.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The number of animals received at all the yards for the weekly supply is 5,386 beef cattle, 131 cows, 2,521 calves, 16,445 sheep and 13,623 live hogs.

Business men should bear in mind that some letters require stamping as much as a note or deed. Under the internal revenue laws, letters acknowledging the receipt of other drafts, checks or money, exceeding twenty dollars, are subject to a stamp duty of two cents, the same as if a formal receipt had been given for so much money. This fact is sometimes forgotten, or not known, even by good business men.

The Second Office.

It is a noteworthy fact that since the people began to elect Presidents upon strictly party grounds, only a single one has risen directly from the Vice Presidency to the chief office. That lucky man was Martin Van Buren. Beginning at the first, the following Vice Presidents have been elected President: 1. John Adams; 2. Thomas Jefferson; 3. Martin Van Buren. And the following Vice Presidents have been dropped by the people: 1. Aaron Burr; 2. George Clinton; 3. Elbridge Gerry; 4. Daniel D. Tompkins; 5. John C. Calhoun; 6. Richard M. Johnson; 7. John Tyler; 8. George M Dallas; 9. Millard Fillmore; 10. William R. King (died in office;) 11. John C. Brekinridge (traitor;) 12. Hannibal Hamlin; 13. Andrew Johnson (on trial by impeachment.) Three of these have succeeded to the Presidency by the death of their superiors; 1. John Tyler succeeded Harrison; 2. Millard Fillmore succeeded Taylor; 3. Andrew Johnson succeeded Lincoln; and these three did their utmost to secure legitimate succession, but each one most signally failed. In view of these facts, we should hardly consider the second office a stepping stone to the Executive chair.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Martin Van Buren is the only man who held the office of President, Vice President, minister to England, Governor of his own State, and member of both Houses of Congress.

Thomas H. Benton is the only man who held a seat in the United States Senate for thirty consecutive years.

The only instance of father and son in the United States Senate, at the same time, is that of Hon. Henry Dodge, Senator from Wisconsin, and his son, Augustus C. Dodge, Senator from Iowa.

General James Shields is the only man who ever represented two States in the United States Senate. At one time he was Senator from Illinois, and subsequently from Minnesota.

John Quincy Adams held positions under the Government during every administration from that of Washington to that of Polk—during which he died. He had been minister to England, member of both Houses of Congress, Secretary of State, and President of the United States. He died while a member of the House of Representatives.

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WEBSTER UNABRIDGED
PICTORIAL EDITION!
A FEW COPIES OF
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED,
National Pictorial,
Academic,
Common School
& Primary Dictionaries.
For sale at BLUM'S.

The Liquor-Traffic.

The N. Y. *Examiner*, in an interesting article, collates some striking facts and figures about the liquor-traffic in the United States. The Revenue report to the Treasury, January 1868, say: "The *present* production of *distilled* spirits in the United States, theoretically available for assessment and revenue, is undoubtedly about *fifty millions of proof gallons per annum.*"

The total number of licensed establishments for the sale of liquor in the United States, is 130,000, that is one establishment for every 266 persons, or for every fifty-three families. This statement cannot be an exaggeration, for the more carefully prepared statistics of New York State give one grog-shop to every 183 of the inhabitants.

These 130,000 licensed liquor establishments occupy more buildings than there are in the city and county of Philadelphia, according to the returns of January 1868.

If a frontage of twenty feet were allowed each liquor establishment, they would form a solid row of buildings more than *four hundred and ninety-two miles long*—longer than the railroad rout from Boston, by way of New York and Philadelphia, to Washington city. The number of persons required to carry on this iniquitous traffic, assigning three to each place, (in New York city the average is five each,) is 390,000 more than the population of Baltimore or Boston.

In the State of New York, the number of licensed grog-shops is 21,242, and of employees in them, 63,726. The number of schools and churches is 18,302, and that of teachers and ministers, 33,231.

The sum of money expended for liquor throughout the country, is still more startling. The total value of retail liquor sales for one year, in the different States and Territories, is $1,483,491,865. The total value of railroads and their equipments is but little more than this, viz.: $1,654,050,799. This enormous amount spent for intoxicating drink, is equivalent to $43 for every man, woman and child in the country. It is more than "the entire product of the precious metals," from all the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, for *twenty years*, from 1848 to January 1868, which Mr. J. Ross Browne, in his recent report to the Secretary of the Treasury, estimates at $1,165,000,000. It is more than *ten* times the total value of all the church property in the United States, given by the census of 1860 as $171,398,532. It is more than one-half our entire national debt, (not deducting the cash in the treasury,) which was $2,625,502,848 on November 1, 1867.

IMPORTANT TO CIVIL OFFICERS.—We publish the following order from Gen. Canby, for the information of civil officers in this section and in the State generally:

HEADQ'RS 2ND MIL. DISTRICT.
Charleston, S. C., April 10, 1868.
General Orders,
No. 66.

It is hereby ordered, that all resignations of civil officers, tendered either to the military or civil authorities of North or South Carolina, shall not take effect or relieve the officer tendering the same from his responsibility for a due discharge of the duties of his office, until the acceptance thereof is officially notified, and a successor to such office has been duly appointed and qualified.

By command of
Byt. Maj. Gen. ED. R. S. CANBY.
LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aid-de-Camp, A. A. A. G.

SOUTHERN LANDS.—By the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for February, we find an estimate of the present value of Southern lands compared with that of 1868.

In Virginia the decrease is 27 per cent.
In North Carolina the decrease is 50 per cent.
In South Carolina the decrease is 50 per cent.
In Georgia the decrease is 55 per cent.
In Alabama the decrease is 60 per cent.
In Louisiana the decrease is 33 per cent.
In Arkansas the decrease is 30 per cent.

The cause of this is the unsettled condition of the country, the fear of confiscation and the dread of negro domination.

A PANTHER HUNT IN THE CITY OF MOBILE.—Down in Mobile last week, they had a great excitement in the way of a panther hunt in the streets. A huge beast 6 feet 10 inches long, supposed to have been driven from the neighboring swamps, appeared in Conti street, emerging from under a house when first seen. A citizen fired a load of buckshot into him, which only inflicted a trifling wound, but greatly enraged him.

The *Register* says:

"Upon being shot, the panther gave a terrible roar, and springing over a fence at least fifteen feet high, rushed into a neighboring yard, where he was fired at several times again. After a number of attempts to get away, the panther was brought at bay and showed signs of fight, giving time for the large and excited crowd in pursuit to come, who, upon getting within range saluted him with a rattling volley, only eight shots, however, taking effect.

He immediately fled from the yard to Dauphin street, and thence to LeBaron's street, where he was brought down by two pistol shots. Two negroes, armed with axes, then rushed up, and by several well directed blows, despatched the terrible monster.

The yelling of the men in pursuit, the roar of the panther, and the discharge of a large number of fire-arms, can be readily supposed threw the community in the vicinity of the occurrence into a great state of excitement and alarm.

The dead animal enveloped in a blanket was brought on a dray to a store on Dauphin street, where an immense crowd soon gathered to see the beast, but Mr. Bright determined not to satisfy the curiosity of the public, without some remuneration.—After much delay the doors were thrown open and an admission of twenty-five cents charged."

A citizen of Bridgeport avers that he was cured of dyspepsia by riding over Connecticut railroad last winter.

Strawberries as large as partridge eggs in Georgia.

(From the N. Y. Tribune of the 16th.)

THE GETTYSBURG SWINDLE.

Excitement at the Herald Office—The Ticket Holders after their money.

The announcement that Mr. James Gordon Bennett, and other prominent backers of the Gettysburg Lottery Swindle, had with a sense of justice only equalled by their munificent generosity and their unlimited resources, volunteered to refund to the ticket holders the amount of their unlucky investment, drew together at the corner of Broadway and Ann street, yesterday morning, one of the largest crowds ever assembled in New York. The people began to gather at an early hour, and some, we understand, were on the ground before dawn. By 7½ o'clock the streets were entirely blocked up, and a detachment of police was ordered to the scene. The struggling multitude—each man, woman and child with tickets in hand, and copies of the *Herald*, containing indorsements of the Gettysburg lottery, in their pockets, were then formed in line, the queue extending from the door of the *Herald* office across the Broadway Bridge and entirely around St. Paul's church. A good deal of impatience was manifested while they waited for the doors to be opened, and we regret to learn that Mr. Bennett's very handsome behavior was not duly appreciated, many ill-conditioned fellows affecting to doubt whether the money would be refunded, and even going so far as to damn Mr. Bennett very distinctly. Some had brought refreshments with them, and whiled away the hours with the help of cold coffee, sandwiches, peanuts and other delicacies, while many more amused themselves by whistling and exchanging uncomplimentary remarks with the omnibus drivers as they passed under the bridge. The reporters and sub-editors coming down to their daily work, were utterly unable to reach their respective rooms, the stairways being so densely crowded with ticket holders that movement was impossible. The employees consequently repaired to a neighboring saloon, where they passed most of the day. Any shortcomings worse than usual which may be noticed in the paper to-day, will be attributable to this cause. About ten o'clock the cry was raised that Mr. Bennet was coming, and a spasmodic struggle ran along the line, which by this time extended up Broadway nearly to Chambers street. The veteran journalist soon appeared, arm in arm with Honest Miles O'Reilly and followed by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, jr., who carried in a striped carpet bag the accumulated savings of his father's long and honorable career. The party were on foot, and six of the largest policemen of the Broadway squad accompanied them as a guard. The door of the *Herald* office once reached the difficulties began.—The crowd on the staircase was so firmly wedged in place, that it was impossible to make way for them, and it was finally determined to pass them over the people's heads. A large Irish woman seized Mr. Bennet, sr., by the leg, several men grasped him by the arms, and so he was passed along. Mr. Bennett, jr., was the next one sent up, still holding the bag, and Miles O'Reilly came last. What occurred during the passage our reporter could not learn, but a great deal of scuffling and swearing was audible to those below, and the legs of Mr. Bennett, sr., when they disappeared in the doorway, were in a state of violent agitation. Payment of the ticket holders was commenced as soon as the gentlemen had adjusted their toilets. The business was transacted in the inner editorial sanctum, Mr. Bennett, sr., seated on a high stool in the middle of the room receiving the applicants, while the younger Bennett paid one the money, and Miles O'Reilly took charge of the redeemed tickets. Although every legitimate method was employed to protract the ceremony, and quite a large proportion of the holders were persuaded by the boy to take it out in advertising (principally under the heads of "Situations Wanted," and "Personal,") it became evident by 2 o'clock, that the resources of the establishment would be unequal to the demand. Miles generously threw his entire fortune into the carpet-bag, and the elder Mr. Bennett took the unsold balance of the morning's edition of his paper, borrowed the hand-cart of Mr. Dennis Muldoon, a respectable licensed porter doing business in Ann street, and carried it to a dealer in paper stock, who bought it for a fair price. All, however, was in vain. At 4 o'clock payment was suspended. By this time about 5,000 persons had received a dollar. The rest of the crowd dispersed with less disorder than might reasonably have been expected and an hour later Broadway had resumed its wonted appearance. It was announced however, that at noon to-day, the yacht Henrietta would be sold at auction in the *Herald* editorial rooms, and the amount realized from the sale would be devoted to the liquidation of the outstanding claims. The sale will doubtless be well attended, as many who do not intend to bid will probably avail themselves of the opportunity to inspect the sacred recesses of the office. It is hoped that arrangements can be made which will allow of the paper being published as usual, notwithstanding the serious drain upon its capital.

SCENES AT WASHINGTON HIGHTS.

A great many of the ticket holders, not supposing that Mr. Bennett would be in town yesterday, resolved to seek him at his private residence, and the roads leading to the Washington Hights were consequently thronged with vehicles and pedestrians from an early hour in the day. Honest laboring men, many of them accompanied by their wives and children, trudged wearily along afoot, and others who were able to afford a more comfortable mode of travelling, clubbed together and hired grocers' wagons, and butchers' carts, and made the trip a sort of holiday excursion. The Bloomingdale road, was as lively as the road to Epsom on the day of Derby, or that to Fordham at the opening of the Jerome Park races. When our reporter left the scene at a late hour last night Mr. Bennett had not yet made his appearance, and his grounds were completely occupied by family parties who, having made a picnic there all day, had resolved to camp out for the night.

INTERVIEW OF SERGEANT BATES WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Interesting Account of his Trip from Vicksburg.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1868.

Sergeant Bates called on the President on Thursday to perform what he considered a very agreeable duty; that duty, he said, was to deliver to the President the kind messages for the Chief Magistrate of the nation which he had received in the swamps and in the woods, along the stretches of pine forest through which his route now and then lay, at the lonely farm house and in the villages, cities and towns. "Tell the President," said a gray haired man, "we are praying for him." "Say to him," said hundreds, "God bless him." Many, very many, begged the Sergeant to tell the President that their hope was that Heaven would bless Andrew Johnson in his efforts to secure their rights "in the old Union."

"At Richmond, Virginia," continued Sergeant Bates, "a fine looking old lady pushing through the crowd, came to me as I was making my way out of the city, and with the tears coursing down her cheeks, said, as she took my hand, "Tell Andrew Johnson that he has the earnest prayer of the matrons of Virginia for his welfare and happiness." Gray-haired men, trembling with age, invoked upon President Johnson Heaven's blessings.

"Just beyond Montgomery, Ala., my flag was decorated with flowers and a laurel wreath by a young lady, who said to her mother, as she returned to me my colors, "I wish I could send by Sergeant Bates a boquet to President Johnson." They would dismiss schools to meet me, and many of the little girls would want to kiss me and to wave my flag. My rooms have been decorated with evergreens, and in North Carolina girls strewed my way with flowers, and pinned boquets upon my breast.

"In passing through North Carolina and Virginia I had a boquet in my hand every hour of the day. I honestly believe, sir, that in every State through which I have passed in my long journey, I could raise a thousand men for the defence of the flag as quickly as I could anywhere in the entire Union. I have taken by the hand dozens of ex-Confederate soldiers, whose warm grasp, quivering lips, and moistened eyes could not lie. In Georgia, for instance, I met a man who had served in the rebel armies and who had been watching for me along the road. He had been engaged in chopping wood. I accompanied him to his home, distant about two miles. On the way he told me that the grave of his brother, who had fallen in the rebel cause, was not far from the road side. I went with him to the spot; he stood upon one side of the grave and I upon the other. A plain wooden headboard marked the place, and as I was reading the inscription, he asked why such a state of feeling should continue to prevail—reaching his hand over the grave of his brother, I clasped it; and will any one say I did wrong in taking by the hand one against whom I have fought, but now was willing to stand by the good old flag?

"In North Carolina I met an old man who had served in the rebel forces. He was quite old for one who, but a short time since, had carried a gun and knapsack. The poor old man during the war had lost two sons and a son-in-law, his only supports. It was eight miles to the Catawba, the bridge over which had been destroyed by Stoneman. It had been rebuilt, was very high and bad to cross.—This old soldier took such interest in me, I had stopped over night in the house where he lived—that he went with me to the bridge, and led me over, for fear that I might fall and hurt myself.

"Between Selma and Montgomery, in Alabama, I went to an elegant residence, occupied by a gentleman named White, on a plantation called White Hall. Mr. White himself came to the door. My flag was unfurled, but he did not know me, nor had he heard of my singular journey. He, however, warmly welcomed me, and I explained how I had come to seek shelter under his roof. During the war, he told me, Wilson had passed through that country and destroyed all he had.—During a talk of two hours there was hardly a moment that his eyes were not moistened with tears. In the morning I found my flag decorated by his daughter with wreaths of laurel and flowers. He went with me on my way about a mile, and finally said he would have to leave me. I took him by the hand. A gentle breeze was blowing, and the flag, held in my left hand, was flying. The old man tried to bid me good-bye, but he broke down, and for minutes wept like a child."

At the request of the President, the Sergeant explained the circumstances under which he had undertaken the long journey which he had just concluded.—"Persons," said he, "made assertions which I believed to be both foolish and unfounded. I contradicted them, saying that I did not care for their individual opinions, but as, perhaps, thousands believed as they did, I would make a proposition, that, if carried out, would disprove their theory. I thereupon made an offer to do what I have done. I did not think my proposition would be accepted, nor did the principal person of those to whom I refer think I would dare to carry out my plan. He, however, at once accepted my offer, and dared me to fulfil its terms. He had declared, for instance, that if the Government would withdraw the military forces from the South and leave the flags flying, the Union soldiers would hardly be out of sight before the colors would be torn down and trampled in the dust. I replied that I was a poor man, that I was not in a condition to undertake the journey, but that if he would give me a dollar a day for my family while I was gone, I would go to Vicksburg, and would, alone, unarmed, and without money, carry the American flag from that place to Washinginton. I was told that my life would not be worth a cent; that, indeed, I would never be permitted to leave Vicksburg alive. Articles of agreement were drawn up, and I was dared to sign them. I did so, and thus bound myself to their performance. I went home, thought over the matter, saw it was a novel enterprise, and would attract some attention, but did not think it would receive the notice it has. I felt sure I would be respected; but I had no idea that the people would take so much pains to show their respect for the flag, or that I would receive such an ovation. There was, sir, during the entire journey, not a breath uttered against the flag or myself, whether in the rich man's parlor or in the poor man's cabin; whether on the road or in the city, the old flag has received the respect [illegible] age of all, and myself welco[illegible]lity.

"I was determine[illegible] plan. I have done so[illegible] ed Washington I ha[illegible] pocket. I did not k[illegible] get a meal, or wher[illegible] place. I have had [illegible] me on my route to m[illegible] but I have not accep[illegible] sold a photograph, a[illegible] during my journey.

"Mr. President, I [illegible] flags without expend[illegible] flag that had been ta[illegible] cellorsville, and it w[illegible] an Ex-Confederate [illegible] served it at his home[illegible]

"Before I leave I [illegible] to show a sash prese[illegible] dies of Montgomery, [illegible] I promised when I r[illegible] you should see. I hop[illegible] to leave for my home, n[illegible] consin, where I have a [illegible] dren. The last work [illegible] was the cutting of two [illegible] left a tree partially cut, [illegible] home to finish it."

THE MA[illegible]

Corrected Week[illegible]

Wholesale and [illegible]

Sa[illegible]

Bacon, 15 to 20 cts.
Beeswax, 30 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore an[illegible]
Butter, 25 cents per[illegible]
Coffee. 25 @ 30 cts.
Cotton Yarns, $2 15 [illegible]
Cotton Sheetings. 17[illegible] single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25[illegible]
" *adamantin*[illegible]
Chickens, 15 cent[illegible]
CORN, $1 00 [illegible]
Cheese, 25 cents p[illegible]
Eggs, 10 to 12½ ce[illegible]
Flaxseed, $1 75 fo[illegible]
FLOUR, $5 to pe[illegible]
FRUIT, Dried Apples 4 [illegible]
" *Peaches*, peel[illegible]
" *Peaches*, unp'l'd [illegible] quarters
" " " [illegible]
" *Blackberries*,
" *Cherries*,
" *Plums*,
" *Damsons*,
Feathers 40 cents. per lb.
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 10 per lb.
Lard, 20 cents.
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents advancing.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 10 cents per lb; 9 by the keg.
Oats, 50 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, $1 00 per bushel.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 75 cents per bushel.
Rice, 20 cents per lb.
Rye, 3[illegible] 10 to 1 15 per bushel.
Sugar, brown 16[illegible] a 18[illegible]; clarif'd 20 cents per lb
Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½. "
Rags, 3½ to 4 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 75 $3 85 per Sack.
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 75 to $2 00.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weights Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs Oats 32lbs for Spring, and 5lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clover seed 64lb

none in market

MARRIED:

On the 23d inst., in Waughtown, by Eld. Wm. Turner, Mr. THOMAS RING, of Forsyth, and Miss E. AMANDA DANIEL, of Davidson.

In Bethania, Forsyth [illegible] day the 21st ult., t[illegible] Mr. Z. G. HEGE, [illegible] daughter of Thom[illegible] place.

AGENTS W[illegible]

THE OFFIC[illegible] OF TH[illegible]

Its Causes, C[illegible] duct an[illegible]

By HON. ALEXAN[illegible]

A Book for all [illegible] Part[illegible]

This great work prese[illegible] and impartial analysis [illegible] War yet published, an[illegible] lights and shadows of th[illegible] known to those high offic[illegible] flood-tide of revolution [illegible] springs, and were so accessib[illegible] from his position as second [illegible] federacy.

To a public that has been s[illegible] PARENTLY SIMILAR PRO[illegible] promise a change of fare, bo[illegible] salutary, and an intellectual [illegible] est order. The great Amer[illegible] LAST found a historian wo[illegible] tance, and at whose hands [illegible] moderate, candid and i[illegible] which truth and justice so[illegible]

The intense desire every[illegible] obtain this work, its Offi[illegible] ready sale, combined with [illegible] mission, make it the best su[illegible] er published.

One Agent in Easton, Pa., [illegible] ers in three days.

One in Boston, Mass., 103 i[illegible]
One in Memphis, Tenn., 10[illegible]

Send for Circulars and see o[illegible] full description of the work[illegible] tices of advance sheets, &c.

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JUST RECE[illegible]

A fresh supply of **HALL[illegible] BLE SICILIAN HAIR RE[illegible] WER**, a popular and highly recommended article.

LAMPS, OIL, &C.,

Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Postoffice Building.

Feb. 13, 1868. 25-

ATTRACTIONS AT J. L. Fulkerson's Store,

IN THE WAY OF NEW

Spring & Summer GOODS.

COME AND SEE

THE SELECTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE, AND GIVE US A LITTLE OF YOUR CASH FOR VALUE RECEIVED.

☞ We desire to have it well understood that goods can be found here as cheap as elsewhere.

Salem, N. C., April 24, 1868. 35-tf

A. C. VOGLER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

CHAIRS, GILT MOULDING, &c., &c.,

(Next Door to J. E. & S. T. Mickey's,)

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

☞ All orders from a distance promptly attended to, and satisfaction given.

Interest on all accounts after six months.

April 24, 1868. 35-6m.

COLORING.

Mrs. THOS. J. BONER,

IS prepared to do all kinds of COLORING.

Salem, N. C. April 24, 1868. 35-tf

NOTICE TO U. S. WITNESSES.

ALL Witnesses who attended the Commissioner's Court at Salem, can draw their pay any time after Monday next.

T. CHITTY, D. M.

April 24, 1868. 1t.

FARMERS READ!

ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

—:o:—

I HAVE the Agency from various Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, for the following:

Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers and Cleaners, Mowing Machines, Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Smut Machines, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sorgo Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Horserakes, Cultivators, Wheat Drills, &c., &c., &c.

BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER.

The Buckeye Reaper and Mower that I exhibited and sold last season has been still further improved since last year, and I have the Agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

Farmers in general—and every where,
Who want a Reaper or Mower,
Will look for one with a history fair,
That does its work well, and with little repair,
Can be kept in good running order.

They want a machine that's been thoroughly tried
In all kinds of grass and of grain,
On the up-lands and low-lands, and on the hill-side,
Where horses may walk and the driver may ride,
And the work shall be always the same.

The BUCKEYE machine has met this demand,
So say the thousand who use it;
For more than ten years, and all over this land
Its record's been known, and its merits well scanned.
As proof against all who abuse it.

IMPROVED CIDER MILL.

I shall have three different kinds of Cider Mills, and am already receiving orders for the coming season. I have the agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes and Yadkin.

Three Different Kinds of WHEAT THESHERS and CLEANERS.

Call and see Machine and Circulars, Description, Prices, &c.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., April 24, 1868. 35-tf

Professional CARD.

I have this day asssociated myself in the Practice of Medicine, with Dr. THEO. F. KEEHLN. Hoping to merit the confidence of all, I tender my services, to the citizens of Salem and surrounding country, and will be ready by day or night, unless professionally absent, to obey any calls which may be made upon myself, in any branch of the Medical Art.

SAM'L J. BRIETZ, M. D.

Salem, April 17th, 1868.

LOOK OUT!

I have received the Annual Lists of Internal Revenue, and hold them ready for payment.

All who wish to avoid the payment of cost will conduct themselves accordingly.

I will attend at the following times and places for the collection of the same, viz:

At Brietz's Hotel, Salem, on the 20th of April, 1868,
At Danbury, on the 27th of April, "
At Mt. Airy, on the 29th of April, "

And I would remind all who are in arrears that the same must be paid forthwith, *if not sooner.*

JOB WORTH, *Dep'y Col'r.*

April, 10th, 1868. 33-4t.

Two Horses for Sale

By PFOHL & STOCKTON.

Salem N. C., April 17, 1868. 34-tf.

CHOICE

GIFT BOOKS!

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.

GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock.

STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.

"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."

LAKES AND RIVERS OF THE BIBLE. Illustrated with beautifully colored engravings.

THE PALM TREE, with exquisite oil-colored illustrations.

PLANTS OF THE BIBLE. By John Hutton Balfour, Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburg. Very fully illustrated.

Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems, Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers,
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.
Basket of Flowers.
Forget Me Not, Parting Gift.
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury,
Biblical Antiquities.

POEMS.

COWPER, TENNYSON,
LONGFELLOW, BYRON, &c.

EVENINGS WITH THE POETS and sketches of their Favorite Scenes, with beautiful oil-colored illustrations, gilt edges.
EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.
FORGET ME NOT,
PARTING GIFT,
POETRY OF FLOWERS,
THOMPSON'S SEASONS

All the above books are uniformly bound in muslin, gilt edges and gold border around each page.

Books for Boys and Girls.

Abbott's Histories, Rollo Books,
Hillside Library, Sunnybank Stories.
Rosebud Stories, Charlie's Little Lib'y.
Arabian Nights, Gulliver's Travels.
Aesop's Fables, Story Book of Wond's
Nutshell of Knowledge, Robinson Crusoe,
Paul and Virginia, Young Marooners,
Hans Anderson's Stories, Rollo Story Books,
Old and New Testament Narratives.

Martin Rattler; or a Boy's adventures in Brazil, with numerous illustrations.

The Boy Artist. A Tale for the Young.

The Boy Makes the Man. A Book of Anecdotes and Examples for the use of Youth, very fully illustrated.

Nineveh and its Story, profusely illustrated.

CAPT. MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

The Largest Assortment of

TOY BOOKS

ever offered to the public in this place.

***Medical*—Gunn's Domestic Medicine, en**
enlarged and improved; Shew's Family Physician.
***N. C. Form* Books.**

VOGLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes,

SALEM, N. C.

THE undersigned have entered into a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Shoe Manufacturing Business,

in Salem, N. C.

We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We likewise have in operation a **Custom Shop**, where one of the best Bootmakers in the State is ready to furnish **GOOD FITS AND FINE BOOTS**, and where all kinds **Repairing** will be done with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS.--Nett Cash, or Barter.

E. A. VOGLER,
A. F. PFOHL.

Feb. 7, 1868. 24-tf

CUSHINGS & BAILEY,

Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers,

No. 262 Baltimore Street,

(*Opposite Hanover.*)

BALTIMORE.

ARE prepared to offer to the Country Trade Goods in their line, at prices that will compare favorably with those of any other market.

Their Stock of School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books is large and well selected.

A large and valuable assortment of foreign and American Stationery can always be found at their establishment.

They keep constantly on hand a full supply of Blank Books of different styles and of their own manufacture. Having a Bindery connected with this Store they are, at all times, able, at short notice, to fill orders for Blank Books, ruled to any pattern, or of anydesired style of Binding.

Orders received by mail, will meet with prompt attention.

☞ You are requested to call and examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

March 27-3m

SPRING LIST OF SCHOOL BOOKS! AT BLUM'S BOOK STORE.

A large assortment of

PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.

***Readers*—The New Elementary Reader.**
N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.
***Grammars*—Smith's English Grammar,**
Bullion's do do
***Geographies*—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Intermediate and Primary.**
***Arithmetics*—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.**
***Histories*—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos', Davenport's and Tytler's Universal.**
***Dictionaries*—Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, Unabridged & Jewett's French Dictionary, Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon.**
***Speakers*—Dime Speakers and Dialogues, Ross's Speaker, Humorous Speak'r, Sargent's Primary, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.**
***Algebra*—Davie's and Loomis'.**
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SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
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ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.
COPY and CIPHERING BOOKS.

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Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
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Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates,
German Colors,
&c., &c.

INKS!--*Black, Red and Blue.*
David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.
David's Ink Powder.
Blotting Pads,

PAPERS, &c.,

embracing

Commercial & French Note,
Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter,
Counting House, Common Journal,
Legal Cap, Bill Paper,
&c., &c.

***Docket Paper*, for Clerks of Courts.**

Tracing Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Tissue Paper, Fancy Paper for Boxes, Marbled Paper; Perfumed Paper in Fancy Boxes, &c.

PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS,
Price, 25 and 30 cents.

ENVELOPES

A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes.
A lot of Fancy Colored Envelopes.

BLANK BOOKS,

Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

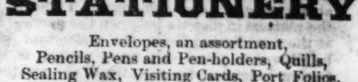
Pass and Memorandum Books.

American Tale bound i5cl
DeWitt's Twenty-five cent Novels.
Humorous Sketches,
Beadle's and Monroe's Ten cent Novels.

For sale by L. V. BLUM.

Dec, 13, 1867.

Up with the Rail Road!!!



NEW GOODS

FOR THE

GOOD NEW TIMES!

PATTERSON & CO.,

ARE now receiving a handsome and complete assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

bought at LOW FIGURES, to be sold for a small profit, as we believe the *"nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling."*

Customers will find our line of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

complete. Also a fine assortment of

Notions, ***Stationery,***
Boots and Shoes, ***Hats & Caps,***
Groceries, ***Drugs & Dyes,***
Paints, ***Oils,***
Crockery Ware, &c.

Come to see us before the stock is picked over.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C. April 10th, 1868 33-tf.

Boots & Shoes Repaired,

WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

IN THE BASEMENT OF DR ZEVELY'S HOUSE, ON MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE SALEM HOTEL, by

JOSEPH KNAUSE.

Terms Cash. mar. 20-tf

Zevely's Drug Store.

POST--OFFICE BUILDING.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces that he has in store a stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE--STUFFS,

which he is determined to sell at prices to suit the times.

Family Dye Colors.

FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, and other notions, usually found in a similar establishment, always on hand.

☞ Call at the Post-Office Building. ☜

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, N. C., August 16, 1867. 1-tf.

STAY LAW.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS OF THIS STATE.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled*, That sections 1 and 2 of the ordinance of the Convention adopted June 23rd 1866, entitled "An Ordinance to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein," be and are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That section 3 of the above entitled Ordinance be amended to read as follows: Sec. 3. That all actions of debt, covenant, asumpsit, and account now pending in the Superior Courts, shall be continued to Spring Term, 1869; and that the several Superior Courts at the Spring Term thereof only, unless otherwise herein provided, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all such causes of action except where jurisdiction has been or shall be given to a Justice of the Peace by the Constitution or Laws of North Carolina. Should the defendant at the Spring Term, 1869, on writs which shall be returned to that Term or in any suit, for the above causes of action then pending in the Superior Court, pay or confess judgment to the plaintiff for one-tenth of the debt and demand (principal and interest) and all costs to that time, he shall be allowed until the next Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or confess judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the debt or demand and cost, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term should the defendant pay or confess judgment for one-half of the residue of the debt or demand, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue o his debt or demand: *Provided, however*, That the plaintiff, if required, shall file his debt or demand in writing, and if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter demand, all of which shall be particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the instalment required of what he admits to be due, and the court shall order a jury at the same or some subsequent Term to try the matters in dispute between the parties, and at the next Spring Term the defendant shall be allowed to plead only upon paying or confessing judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the admitted amount and whatever the jury finds him indebted over and above the same:- *Provided, further*, That should the defendant fail to pay or confess judgment for the first or any subsequent installment, then, and in that case, the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution for such installment, unless the defendant shall put in pleas, in which case the suit shall proceed according to the Court in 1860: *Provided, further*, That by consent of the plaintiff, the defendant at any Term of the Court may confess judgment for a stipulated sum in full and final discharge of all further demand or liability upon such claim,

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That section 10 of the above recited act shall be amended to read as follows: Sec. 10. That executions on judgments in actions of debt, assumpsit, covenant or account, or decrees for money demands in Equity, which have been or shall be issued on judgment or decrees heretofore obtained, shall be levied on the property of the defendant and returned without sale: *Provided* such return shall not prejudice any lien the plaintiff may acquire or then have by virtue of said *fi fa or venditioni exponas*. At Spring Term, 1869, execution on all such judgments or decrees shall issue for only one-tenth the amount then due; at Spring Term 1870, for one-fifth of the residue; at Spring Term; 1871 for one-half of the residue; and at Spring Term 1872 for the balance of the debt; and no execution shall issue from the Fall Term on any such judgment or decree except by consent of the defendant. That no mortgagee or trustee, shall expose to sale the property conveyed in such mortgage or trust, or at that time pay one-tenth of the debts mentioned, the sale shall be postponed to the first of March, 1870; at that time should the mortgagor or trustor pay one-fifth of the residue, the sale shall be postponed to the first of March, 1871; at that time, should the trustor or mortgagor pay one-half of the residue, the sale shall be postponed to first of March, 1872; and at that time the trustee or mortgagee shall sell the property or so much of it as will realize the balance of the debt: *Provided, however*, That should the trustor or mortgagor fail to pay the first or any subsequent installment, then, and in that case the trustee or mortgagor shall sell at six moniths credit, so much of the property conveyed as will realize such installment.

Sec. 4. *Be it further ordained*, That section 11 of the above entitled act be amended to read as follows: That no warrants before Justices of the Peace shall be issued or be returnable until January 1st, 1869. Should the defendant upon such *return pay to* the plaintiff, or to the collecting officer, for his use, or confess judgment before the magistrate for one-tenth of the debt and demand, (principal and interest) he shall be allowed twelve months to plead; at the expiration of that time, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or confess judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the said debt or demand, he shall be allowed twelve months more to plead; at the expiration of that time, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or confess judgment for one-half of the residue fo said debt or demand, he shall be allowed twelve months more to plead; at the expiration of that time the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue of his debt or demand:—*Provided, however*, That the plaintiff, if required shall file his claim in writing, and if the defend, ant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter demand, all of which he shall particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the installment required of what he admits to be due, and the justice shall proceed to try the matters in dispute between the parties; at the expiration of twelve months the defendant shall be allowed time to plead only payment of one-fifth of the amount admitted to be due, and whatever the justice may have found him indebted over and above the same: Provided further, That should the defendant fail to pay or confess judgment for the first or any subsequent installment, then and in that case, the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution for such installment: Provided further, That by consent of the plaintiff the defendant may at any time confess judgment for a stipulated sum in full and final discharge of all further demand or liability upon such claim. That all executions on judgments in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account which have been, or shall be issued on judgments heretofore obtained before any magistrate, shall be levied on the property of the defendant and returned without sale; at the expiration of twelve months from such return, execution on all such judgments shall issue for only one-tenth of the amount then due; at the expiration of twelve months from that time for one fifth of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months from that time for one-fifth of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months more for one-half of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months more for the balance of the debt.

Sec. 5. *Be it further ordained*, That Section 17 of the above entitled ordinance be amended to read as follows: Sec. 17. That the provisions of this ordinance shall not be construed to extend to any debts or demands contracted or penalties incurred since the first day of May, A. D. 1865 or which may hereafter be contracted or incurred except actions founded on any bond, promissory note, bill of exchange, or any other instrument of writing, or parole promise made since the first of May, 1865, in renewal of, or substitution for a contract made prior to first of May, 1865, to the full amount of the principal and interest of a debt existing prior to said day, and without other consideration than such pre-existent debt; and except also actions, suits, or process to revive, continue or enforce any judgment heretofore recovered upon any such bond, promissory note, bill of exchange or other instruments of writing or parol promise as is hereinbefore mentioned.

Sec. 6. *Be it further ordained*, That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its ratification.

THE MORNING STAR.

THE MORNING STAR.
THE MORNING STAR,
THE MORNING STAR,

A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
A DAILY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED AT
PUBLISHED AT
PUBLISHED AT

WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS.
$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS.
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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LOCAL NEWS.
LOCAL NEWS.
LOCAL NEWS.

MARKET REPORTS.
MARKET REPORTS.
MARKET REPORTS.

GENERAL NEWS.
GENFRAL NEWS.
GENERAL NEWS.

ADDRESS,
Wm. H. Bernard,
Editor & Proprietor,
Wilmington, N. C.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF STOCK.

THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL

AND

Farmers' and Stock Breeders' Advertiser.

ONLY $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

A First-class Monthly Journal, devoted to Farming and Stock Breeding. Each number contains 36 large double-column pages, illustrated with numerous engravings. Specimen Copies free, for stamp, with list of splendid Premiums to Agents.

HORSE AND CATTLE DOCTOR, FREE.

The Publishers of the American Stock Journal have established a Veterinary Department in the columns of the Journal, which is placed under the charge of a distinguished Veterinary Professor, whose duty it is to receive questions as to the *ailments* or *injuries* of all kinds of stock, and to answer in *print*, in connection with the question, how they should be treated for a *cure*. These prescriptions are given *gratis*, and thus every subscriber to the Journal has always at his command a Veterinary Surgeon, *free of charge*. Every Farmer and Stock Breeder should subscribe for it.

N. P. BOYER & CO.
Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

J. G. VEACH'S
MAIL ANDEXPRESS LINE--Daily.

SCHEDULE FROM HIGH POINT TO SALEM

Leaves High Point at 3½ o'clock, A. M.
Arrives at Salem at 8½ o'clock, A. M.
Leaves Salem at 2½ o'clock, P. M.
Arrives at High Point at 7½ oclock, P. M.

☞ Passengers will find this line well stocked with good Stages, fine Horses, careful and accommodating Drivers, and no pains will be spared to make all who travel on this line comfortable.

☞ Special attention will be given to all *Express* matter sent to my care.

J. G. VEACH.
July 25, 1867. 25-3m

VERMICELLI & MACARONI

AT

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING.
Feb. 20, 1868. 26-

Attention! Right Dress!

DRESS UP RIGHT!

An entirely New Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and numerous customers, that he has reopened his **Merchant Tailoring Establishment, in the Storehouse formerly occupied by R. Gray, South-West corner of Court-house square, in Winston, N. C.**, where he has a good assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS and GENTS and BOYS FURNISHING GOODS.

Also a superior assortment of ***Salem Cassimeres and Jeans,*** which he offers at manufacturer's prices.

He is also prepared to furnish Clothing to Merchants, made of these goods, by the wholesale, at very low prices, as it is his intention to establish a Clothing Manufactory at this place, should he meet with sufficient encouragement. He is satisfied that the people of the South will have to commence the manufacturing of every description of goods, if they wish to become a prosperous and self-sustaining people.

He has employed some of the best workmen in the country, and is prepared to execute *custom work, in the best and most fashionable styles*, and at the shortest notice.

Satisfaction invariably guaranteed.

He is agent for the sale of the famous *Singer Sewing Machine*, which can be seen at his store. They are warranted to give entire satisfaction. Come and see them work before purchasing.

New Goods received every few weeks by Express.

☞ As the subscriber desires to do business entirely on the cash system, he most earnestly requests those indebted to him to come forward by the 1st day of January, and settle their accounts.

☞ *Country produce* will be taken in enchange for goods and work.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited.

P. A. WILSON.
Dec. 13, 1867. 17-tf

Pure White Chester Pigs.

A LITTER OF VERY FINE PURE CHESTER PIGS for sale at my farm.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1868. 24-1m

HARMONIA SACRA.

JUST received at the Book Store a large quantity of this popular Note Book.

L. V. BLUM.

D. H. STARBUCK, SALEM, N. C. — H. J. WILSON, WINSTON, N. C.

STARBUCK & WILSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

—AND—

SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY

WILL attend before the Register, and the District Courts of the United States, and carefully prosecute to their *final discharge*, all cases in Bankruptcy entrusted to them.

ANTI-MALARIAL BITTERS!

NO PERSON NEED SUFFER FROM FEVER AND AGUE AS THIS MEDICINE WILL GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF, AND EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE!

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL DEALERS.

AS A TONIC IT IS UNEQUALLED!

D T EVERTS & CO.,

Proopetors and Sole Manufacturers Petersburg, Va.

For SALE AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Post Office Building, Salem, N. C.
September, 13, 1867. 4-tf.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

AT

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE
Post Office Building,
SALEM, N. C.

THE subscriber has just received his stock of fresh and genuine GARDEN SEEDS, to which he would respectfully invite the attention of the public.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Feb. 13, 1868. 25-

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention.

At BLUM'S.

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,
Cotton Factors,

AND

Produce Commission Merchants,

Corner High & Water Streets,

Portsmouth, Va.

Will sell in the markets of NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDON, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit, and all marketable Produce.

Liberal advancements made on actual shipment, and personal attention paid to purchase of merchandize.

1-1y.

TAILORING!

HENRY HUGHES,
SALEM, N. C.

I AM prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line, such as

CUTTING, MAKING, REPAIRING AND CLEANING,

at short notice and at low prices.

Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.

I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that we will work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Salem, Oct 1,8 1867. 9-tf.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

LETTER WRITERS, & DREAM BOOKS

For sale by L. V. BLUM.

Berkley, Millar & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in

DRYGOODS &NOTIONS,

16 WEST MAIN STREET,

Next to Exchange National Bank, NORFOLK, Va.

L. BERKLEY. W. M. MILLAR. J. W. GRANDY
1-1y. *Formerly of N. C.*

Ticknor and Fields's Publications

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR 18

Mr. Charles Dickens furnishes an Original Story, in three or four numbers, entitled "George Silverman's Explanation."

Dr. I. I. Hayes, the Arctic Voyager, will contribute a series of papers on "Life in Greenland and the Arctic Regions."

James Parton will continue to furnish articles on cities of the United States, with prominent Industrial and other topics.

Bayard Taylor, who is now in Europe, will contribute regularly papers on "Out-of-the-Way Corners of the Old World."

Ralph Waldo Emerson commences his contributions for the year with an article on "Aspects of Culture," which appears in the January number.

Edward Everett Hale, author of "The Man without a Country," will contribute frequently through the year.

Edwin P. Whipple will continue his series of admirable articles on English literature.

John Meredith Read, Jr., author of "An Historical Inquiry concerning Henry Hudson," will contribute a series of Historical Articles, of deep general interest.

William J. Stillman, United States Consul in Crete, will furnish a series of papers giving his experiences and observations during the struggle of the last year or two between the Greeks and Turks.

Among the regular writers for the ATLANTIC, in addition to those already named, are Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Whittier, Curtis, Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Child, Bryant, Agassiv, Hazewell, Trowbridge, Wasson, Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, Higginson, Aldrich, Shanly, Mrs. Diaz, and scores besides of the best writers in the country.

Terms: Single subscription, $4.00 a year; Two copies $7.00; Five copies $16.00; Ten copies [illegible]; Twenty copies, $60.00, and a copy gratis to person sending the Club of Twenty. Specimen numbers, 35 cents.

FOLKS FOR 1868.

[illegible]gens has written *expressly* "A Holiday Romance," [illegible] four parts, each part illus[illegible]ert, the greatest of English

[illegible] will finish his already fa- "Cast Away in the Cold."
[illegible]her Stowe will continue to [illegible]hose which have made her [illegible]e readers of OUR YOUNG

"Leslie Goldthwaite" will [illegible]lled "When I was a Little

[illegible] will furnish six Historical [illegible]teresting subjects, which [illegible]th historical accuracy.
[illegible]he "Seven Little Sisters," [illegible]arming of children's books, [illegible]ure's Stories," explaining [illegible]cts of animal and vegetable

[illegible]er writers who are favorites [illegible] OUR YOUNG FOLKS will con- [illegible]Mrs. Louise E. Chollet, Mrs. [illegible]Jane G. Austin, Mrs. Helen [illegible]ldrich, The Author of "Lit[illegible]e Eager," and others.

[illegible]ill continue to be the very [illegible]nel from such artists as [illegible] Tenniel, Eytinge, Wier, [illegible] Wand, Fenn, Hoppin, [illegible]id Lumly. Full-page il[illegible]blished every month, and [illegible]ments will be presented

[illegible]that OUR YOUNG FOLKS [illegible]for its patrons in every [illegible]—*Romance, History, Fic*[illegible]*e, Fancy, Science, Music,* [illegible]and must continue to be, [illegible]old Necessity and De-

[illegible]welve months, $2.00; [illegible]ive copies, $8.00; Ten [illegible]copies, $30.00, with an [illegible]he getter up of the [illegible] number, 20 cents.

[illegible]DAY FOR 1868.

[illegible]liant Serial Story, enti[illegible]PLAY," by Charles Reade [illegible]

Among the authors represented in EVERY SATURDAY are many of the wisest and wittiest writers of Europe,—Charles Dickens, Charles Reade, Henry Kingsley, Anthony Trollope, Matthew Arnold, Charles Kingsley, Edmund Yates, Frances Power Cobbe, Christiana G. Rossetti, Author of "John Halifax," George Sand, Edmund About, Alexander Dumas, Mrs. Oliphant J. Ruffini, A. C. Swinburn, Robert Buchanan, Jean Ingelow, Miss Thackeray, James Greenwood, Jules Janin, Edward Dicey, W. Hepworth Dixon, and Gerald Massey.

This popular weekly reproduces promptly for American readers the best and most readable portions of European periodicals. These brace Serial Tales, Short Stories, Essays, —Biographical and Descriptive,—Poems, Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Literary intelligence, and popular papers on Science. Translations from the admirable French and German periodicals are a prominent feature.

Terms: Single Number, 10 cents; Yearly Subscription, $5.00 in advance; $4.00 a year to subscribers for any other periodical published by TICKNOR & FIELDS. Monthly parts, 50 cents a number. Yearly subscription, same as for Weekly Part.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

Weight of Grain,

Wheat is 60 lbs. to the bushel in all the States except Connecticut, where it is 56 lbs. Rye is 56 lbs. in nearly all the States; Corn 56 in nearly all, but 58 in New York; Oats 32 lbs.; Barley 48 lbs.; Buckwheat 46 to 50, but mostly 48; Clover Seed mostly 60, but 64 in Ohio and New Jersey; Timothy 44; Flax Seed 56; Potatoes 60; Beans mostly 60, but 62 in New York, and 56 in Ohio; Blue-grass Seed 14 lbs; Hemp Seed 44 lbs. Dried Peaches 28 to 33; Dried Apples 22 to 28.

[illegible] Grain in the Granary.

[illegible] by 56, and multiply by [illegible]e struck measure.

[illegible]rn in the Crib.

[illegible]readth, and height to[illegible]in the cubic feet; mul[illegible] and strike off the right [illegible]will be shelled bushels,

[illegible] bushel, adopted now by [illegible], is 2150.40 cubic inches. [illegible]e inches.
[illegible]lon, or one-eighth of the [illegible] inches.

[illegible]s of Weight.

[illegible]ne is 15.44 grains, and the [illegible]grammes,) is 2 lbs. 3 oz. 5

[illegible]nts of Cisterns

[illegible] gives the contents of circular [illegible] foot in depth:

	BARRELS.
[illegible]eter,	4.66
[illegible]eter,	6.71
[illegible]eter,	9.13
[illegible]eter,	11.93
[illegible]ter,	15.10
[illegible]ter,	18.65

[illegible]r Planting Trees, &c.

	FEET.
[illegible]	25 to 33
[illegible]	5 to 8
[illegible]	20
[illegible]	8 to 10
[illegible]back,	12
[illegible]d,	20
[illegible]	8 to 10
[illegible]	15
[illegible]	8 to 10
[illegible]	6 to 8
[illegible]	10 to 12
[illegible]d Currents,	4
[illegible]	4
[illegible]	6 to 8

[illegible] distances, the following is the [illegible] required for an acre:

[illegible] each way	2,720
[illegible] each way	1,742
[illegible] apart each way	1,200
At [illegible] feet apart each way	680
At 10 feet apart each way	430
At 12 feet apart each way	325
At 15 feet apart each way	200
At [illegible] feet apart each way	135
At 20 feet apart each way	110
At 25 feet apart each way	70
At 30 feet apart each way	50
At 33 feet apart each way	40

THE POSTAGE LAW.

For the convenience of our readers, many of whom are uninformed as to the present postal rates, we extract and prepare the following from the existing regulations as published in the *United States Mail*.

LETTER POSTAGE—PREPAYMENT.

The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamp or stamped envelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice-President or members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chiefs of the Exective Departments of the government, the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege.

RATES.

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten cent Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half an ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regular subscribers:

Postage on Daily Papers to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter (three months.)	35 cts.
Six times per week, per quarter,	30 "
For Tri-Weekly, "	15 "
For Semi-Weekly, "	10 "
For Weekly, "	5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the the county where printed and puplished, free.

Quarterly Payments.

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than three months. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an official quarter, the postage received by the P. M. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is, for one quarter and a third, one quarter and two thirds, &c. The law only requires that at leass one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates. Subscribers can pay the postage for a fraction of a quarter, at the same rates for a whole quarter, by including the fraction with the next whole quarter, and paying for both at the same time.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publication bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires to be written or printed.

Small Papers.

Religious, Educational, and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly, in advance.

Newsdealers.

Newsdealers may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Postage on Transient Matter—Books and Circulars.

Books, not over 4 ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cents; over 4 ounces and not over 8 ounces, 8 cents; over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 12 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 16 cents.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cents; over 3, and not over 6, 4 cents; over 6, and not over 9, 6 cents; over 9 and not exceeding 12, 8 cents.

Miscellaneous.

On miscellaneous mailable matter, embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, hand-bills and posters, book manuscripts and proofsheets, whether corrected or not, maps and prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions, the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is on one package to one address not over 4 ounces in weight, 2 cents; over 4 ounces, and not over 8 ounces, 4 cents; over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 6 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 8 cents.

How to be Wrapped.

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof sheets and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper; otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate matter, at the established rates.

Clubs.

Where packages of newspapers or periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance shall be handed to the postmaster he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers, which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Pre-payment of Transient Matter.

All transient matter must be prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. No such paper should be delivered unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, post-masters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. If they fail they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.

Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

AT BLUMS.

THE People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

SALEM, N. C.,

BY L. V. BLUM

Devoted to the Dissemination of the

LATEST NEWS,

SUCH AS

POLITICAL,
MORAL,
SCIENTIFIC
AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,

Always giving due attention to

THE VERY LATEST

LOCAL,
OMESTIC,
AND **FOREIGN NEWS.**

The PRESS will also contain a page of choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper

THE NEWS

By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

THE MARKETS,

Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet for the farmer and business man

LOCAL INFORMATION

Of every type and character, (having proper regard for morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

Subscription Terms.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be sent one year, to any address, for $2 00; Six months, $1 00.

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines close print, or one inch space,) will be charged $1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large Advertisers.

All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every inducement will be offered which will tend to make such arrangements mutually advantageous.

L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

THE Salem Printing Office.

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor

THIS well known establishment is still in successful operation, with increased facilities for executing

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, large and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction in our line of busiess.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print

PAMPHLETS,
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